Chicago Daily Tribune

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☞ Announcements and others who wish notices to appear in the Morning Paper, will please hand them in before three o'clock of the previous evening.

Neither the Publication Office, Editorial Rooms, or Private Residence of the Tribune are opened on Sunday.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1853.

Summary of News.

WE HAVE BUT LITTLE TO ADD OF THE PROCEEDINGS of Congress to that published by us in our Telegraph column. The vote referring to take up the ten million appropriation bill in the House, is not considered the test, and it is proposed to bring it up at some future day during the session. It certainly cannot become a law. Petitions have been presented in the Senate asking for a grant of 160 acres of land to all who were engaged in the last war with Great Britain. The Homestead bill has been made the order for next Tuesday. A warm debate was expected on the Cuban proposition on Tuesday next. A bill appropriating $40,000, passed the House, for the erection of a colossal equestrian statues of Washington at the Capitol. There appears to be but little hope for the French approprietion bill this session, there being too much on hand.

IN NEW YORK LEGISLATIVE MATTERS APPEARS to be a disposition to bring the railroad and canal interests in opposition to each other. New York and better look out, or she will lose much of our Western trade.

THE SAVINGS OF 24 NEW YORK CITY BANKS show a decrease of three millions of dollars in loans as compared with the previous reports, and an increase in the deposits of five millions, specie $318,000, and circulation $184,500. The specie of these 24 banks exceeds eight millions.

THE GREAT MASON WILL CASE, WHICH HAS BEEN in litigation for thirteen years, in New York city, has occupied the Supreme Court circuit for several days past, was submitted to the jury on the 13th, under the charge of Judge Roosevelt. After about two hours absence, the jury returned a general verdict against the validity of the will. It is said that upwards of one million dollars are involved in the issue.

WE HAVE ACCOUNTS OF THE INTENSE COLDNESS OF the weather at the East, and the detention of travellers by the late storms. We had sunshine and mild weather in Chicago, when our Eastern friends were suffering with cold.

MR. BOWAN, THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF ONE of the London papers, who, it will be remembered, killed Mr. Morton, also the correspondent of a London journal, under circumstances of an extenuating nature, had been tried in Paris for murder, and was acquitted.

THOMPSON'S RECORDER STATES THAT ARRANGEments have been made to place the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Oswego on a solid foot. ing, by placing more securities in the Bank Department, and that it quotes the notes at one per cent. discount, expecting in a few days to quote them at the same rate as other State money. It also states the probability that the Farmers' Bank of Onondaga is all follow suit.

THE STATE LINE ROAD SPEAK HIGHLY OF THE lines of Pennsylvania has declared a dividend of ten per cent. This includes, we think, the earnings of about nine months.

THE STATESMAN ANNOUNCES THAT THE CENTRAL Ohio Railroad will be completed to Columbus the present week, opening a direct railway communication between Columbus, Newark and Zanesville.

WE LEARN FROM THE MEMPHIS WAVE, OF THE 6th, that a portion of a levee between that city and Napoleon, had given way to the pressure of high waters, and the water was pouring through the crevasse with tremendous force, inundating the whole country.

THE IOWA ADVERTISER SAYS THE LOSS BY THE late freshet on the two White rivers will reach $1,000,000.

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE SAYS THAT A MEMBER by the Senate to investigate matters connected with the Gardiner claim, after reading several hundred miles on mules, being shot at by guerillas, and marching in vain for the Doctor's corpus, returned in the steamer Isabel, which arrived at Charleston, from Havana, a few days since. It is reported that the Commissioners have brought back witnesses to prove the invalidity of the claim; but then they have left the Doctor behind them.

THE LAST MEXICAN PAPERS ARE FILLED WITH accounts of pronunciamentoes, and the El Tiempo-Republicano confidently pronounces the government of Arista doomed. Juan Jose de la Garza, provisional Governor of Tamaulipas, publishes an address in which he justifies the revolution.—Caleb Mejia and Vega had joined the revolutionists, and within a few days a force of 1,500 men would be organized under the command of these chiefs, which it is thought, would march to occupy San Luis and other States of the interior.

IT IS STATED BY A PASSENGER AT THE PATROON Agents, recently arrived at the Isthmus, that Flores was again engaged in getting up another expedition against Ecuador. It is said that his army this time is to consist of American cans entirely, enlisted in California, a large number of whom have already enrolled themselves in the ranks. Two steamers have been purchased for the expedition.

ALTHOUGH BUT TWELVE DAYS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE the assembling of the Massachusetts Legislature, petitions have already been sent in asking for additional banking capital to the amount of upwards of three millions of dollars.

ALEXANDER SCOTT, ONE OF THE LEADS WRIters of persons who have recently been arrested for Philadelphia on charge of counterfeiting, has been convicted of making spurious dollars.

THE PARIS MONITEUR CONTAINS THE SENATUS CONsultum. The Empire consists of one Senator, one Senator for each department of France, and of the Senate, who shall enjoy the highest dignities of the State, and receive a yearly dotation of 30,000 francs. The Senate determines the constitutional compact, maintains the liberty of conscience, and the public worship, opposes the promulgation of laws contrary to the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, the inviolability and the irrevocability of the sale of the national domains, the irremovability and the progressive augmentation of the salaries of the judges. The Senate can dissolve the Corps Legislatif and the Council of State by a decree. The Senate can modify the constitutions and the organic senatus consultum. The Emperor can convoke, prorogue, and dissolve the Senate. The Senate can propose modifications to the constitutions, which can be adopted by the people. The Senate can propose the suppression or the creation of laws, but cannot vote the budget. The Senate can grant pardons, and amnesties. The Senate can modify the tariffs, and orders the works of public utility. The budget is to be voted by the Ministry. Inalienability is accorded to the deputies. Jerome Napoleon is declared the heir presumptive. The Pope and Tuscany have acknowledged the Emperor.

THE HURRICANE THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE GULF of Mexico, was very severe on the 24th, and not expected to survive.

THE CLEVELAND HERALD, IN RELATION TO THE business on the Lake Shore Railroad, states that the company are now running daily freight trains of 200 tons, 150 tons being freight. The facilities of the road will be under sufficient for the present transportation of all freight from the East. The rates have been made so reasonable as to defy the construction of rival routes.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSON ARRESTED THE Protest Festival on the 17th at Buffalo. The Commercial says every thing went off well, and they had a good time drinking toasts, making speeches, &c.

THE BOSTON COURIER SAYS THAT ON THE PASsage over the new line from Lockport to Buffalo, on Monday last

THE PANAMA HERALD, OF NEW YORK, WAS dated at Panama Monday evening, at Aspinwall's saloon, by the New York Typographical Society. It was a happy meeting. About 40 hundred persons, ladies and gentlemen, were at the table. Dancing succeeded and followed the supper, which was served at 11 o'clock.

Foreign Correspondence of the Tribune.

To the Editors of the Chicago Daily Tribune.

PARIS, DEC. 20th, 1852.

What are the French people at home and abroad? They have been, and they are still, one of the most physically powerful and intellectually vigorous on the globe. It is difficult in the United States to form a correct idea of the real strength of France, and of the influence she has over the mind of Europe. We are born of another and an antagonistic race; we come of a widely different social organization; we live in a distant hemisphere. In spite of ourselves, we judge of this great country through English historians, through English newspapers, and through the old English ideas which have sought out in us from other centuries. Finally we have received a solid political education, partly of our own creation, partly of English origin, which prevents us from implicitly accepting French ideas and being startled by the electric shock of French passion.

Were Louis Napoleon to fall now that it is so, but it is not thus every where.

That, quoting phrase, *Europe is tranquil because France is satisfied*, was in one sense not less true than it was vain—glorious. Imagine the contrary,—imagine France dissatisfied, and you will be convinced of its verity and its weighty signification.

The legitimatists, at least the legitimatist noblesse, have long retired, almost sulking, from the scene and from politics. They have consequently few or no men of experience among them. They have neither even of decided talent, except the brilliant and imaginative demi-lunatic Montalembert. Finally they are condemned by their evil destiny to follow the guidance of an imbecile.

The Orleanists have more intellect, more experience, and greater numbers than the legitimates; but they have not the unies. They are divided between their attachment to their favorite branch of the house of Bourbon and the project of a temporary submission to the claims of the elder branch. The party, too, was not really overthrown by the blow of 1848, but disorganized and demoralized. This is owing to the fact that it was always held together more by individual interest than by any great political principle, or any deep and generous sentiment. Louis Philippe had collected around him a numerous army of placemen, who depended on him for their position, like negroes on their master, and a new nobility who depended on him for their position. Both this old, wary king, as subtle and interested as themselves, they could feel little of the warmth of personal attachment, or of the enthusiasm of loyalty. When he fell and could no longer be useful to them, they easily left him to his fate.

There remain still two other parties, which may be treated as one, as they have no antipathy for each other in spirit, and would agree very well in policy. These are the red republicans and the socialists. The former are the mad, the mere lunatics, who have no method in their madness, who have no thought of building but with only to destroy. They are the men who would decapitate the nobles, and the priests out of the country, tear down the convents, sack the chateaux, rob the bankers, and in short turn society up side down. They would begin by putting all a few heads;—and these they would cut off by doing all I have described. Their leaders consist of two or three sincere enthusiasts, and of a much larger number of hypocritical, selfish, unprincipled demagogues. The mass are the lowest of the people, the most ignorant of the peasantry; the most vicious and dissipated of the workmen of the cities. I grieve to say that since I have been in France I have heard *Vive la Republique* shout'd but twice, and on both occasions by men who were unable to walk straight. Both these men advertised, as far as I could judge, from their incoherent expressions, in the democratic and social republic. It is but fair to add, that few besides drunken men would have the courage to utter such a proscribed and dangerous cry.

There are few of this party who are not satisfied if they understand what that is; and there are few socialists who have not that in them which would make them, on the first temptation, re-republicans. The socialists are not composed simply of the disciples of Fourier; —those who think that men ought not to live in families but in communities,—who propose to bring up human beings on some large plan as the Egyptians hatch chickens in ovens. These are only the wilder fanatics of the set, and the most harmless too, as their projects are too extravagant and too easy to gain a formidable body of adherents. The most dangerous class perhaps those who do not propose to carry out in that plan of a communauty; but who simply fall back upon the first position of Fourier, that society contains some radical evil in its present forms, and must be reconstituted.—Every one reconstitutes it in ideas after heaven fashion; but all agree that it must first be pulled to pieces.

"Property," says Proudhon, the great apostle of socialism, "property is robbery."

Let us follow out this idea and see where it will come to. "If property is robbery," says some inquiring disciple, "then the rich among us are robbers."

"Undoubtedly, answers the teacher.

What then shall we do with them?

Call on them to divide their goods among your fellow men.

But what if they refuse?

Then they will be robbers.

But what if they resist?

Destroy them. They are the obstacles of equality. They are the enemies of the human race; they stand between progress and the people's love at open defiance.

Never mind that now. I have a thousand projects in my head to that end. Let us equal ize property first, and we will attend to the rest afterwards.

Such is the natural reasoning, it seems to me, when this audacious maxim is once admitted.—It is needless to point out what would be its fearful consequences if carried into action.

The variations of this idea, that property is robbery, are numerous; and it is astonishing how thoroughly they have been disseminated, even among the better classes of society. some months ago I happened to form one of a party of four, brought together by chance, around a public table. One of our number was a retired army surgeon, "another a ingenious nobleman, mentioned in my last letter, a third the fiery democrat of whom I also spoke at some length. We were talking of commerce. The doctor brought the subject on to new ground. "I never could understand the justice of trade," said he, "it seems to me in principle, no better than robbery. The merchant buys an article at a certain price; he sells it again at a higher one; this advance is so much taken from the consumer's pocket; it is therefore robbery." I protested against such a view of the subject. He sustained it. The count took up on the same side; and the democrat supported me. We discussed hotly for more than an hour, and each one ended exactly where he had begun. Neither the count nor the democrat perceived that the idea was socialistic in its nature; had they done so, the former would not have sustained it nor the latter, perhaps, have opposed it. In America such absurd sophisms are never broached; or, if they are, are never attended to.—Here they are in everybody's head; and what is worse, they are supposed to be an inherent part of republican principles.

I have talked, for instance, with a French colporteur, one of those poor, self-leaving men who passed many trials and privations disseminate Protestant books throughout France. Between our two only interviews, he was thrown into prison, at the instigation of a priest, on the plea that he had in his pocket a book belonging to a friend) which was not on the written and certified list that he was obliged to carry with him. When I saw him last, he had just closed a confinement of six weeks, and was about to meet a new trial, instituted against him in a superior court, because his first punishment was not thought sufficiently severe. Yet this man, a firm Protestant, a martyr to the freedom of opinion, one who ought therefore to have understood republicanism as by instinct, could put to me the following question: "How is it," said he, "that socialism is so powerful in America! You seem to be a very religious people; you give large sums to support missionaries; and yet you are all advocates of democracy." The poor man was in the mistake, so common here, of supposing that socialism and republicanism are one.

While I am on the subject, let me mention the only socialist with whom I have ever talked freely. He is of the great middle class of French society, thoughtful, intelligent, well-informed, but blinded by the sophistical utopias over which he is continually spring. He used to carry about with him some little, yellow-covered book on social reform; at every leisure moment he would take it out of his pocket and read it, meditate it, and, when he he got a chance, talk it. "The world is better than it was," he would say, "and it will be better than it is. There will be a new arrangement of moral and physical things and a better one. We have long been under the reign of force; we are now, the best of us, under the reign of the will; some day or other we shall arrive at the reign of conscience." You in America are in appearance the farthest advanced.—You are under the reign of the will. You will say we will do so and so. You do not say, we ought to do so and so. The time will come when all will be governed by this word *ought*."

Some parts of this, and particularly the conclusion, were very well; it was not the same with the means by which he proposed to bring about this reign of the conscience. He had no idea that religion would be of any assistance to mankind in gaining this end. Indeed he rejected it altogether as a moral agent, or even as a reality. He did not believe in christianity. He considered the Bible merely human. He denied the fall and the redemption. His only road for attaining his proposed millenium was some novel and as yet undiscovered organization of society. To wards this organization, whatever it might be, he thought that the human race was steadily and inevitably tending. The French revolution, he declared to it, they were leading the way, and they would guide the other nations to the promised land. All these usurpations, all these counter-revolutions, which were taking place, could not prevent the great result, and would hardly even retard it. Such things were but unmeaning, unimportant trifles; the mere bubbles on the surface, which could not stop the strong, deep under current was setting. In spite of them the people of France were slowly receiving its social education, and would one day cast off both tyrants and demagogues, and raise itself up, serene, glorious and happy. We, in America, notwithstanding our seeming progress, were far behind hand; for we depended too much on our fellow-beasts reign of the will, and on the equally hollow dogmas of religion. Tell me," said he, gravely, "has the religious tendency taken a strong hold on your population?"

"Extremely so," I replied.

"So much the worse," he repeated, with the air of a man pondering some great difficulty.—"So much the worse."

Such were some of the vagaries of this well-meaning, kind hearted, peaceable man. He was of the best class of socialists. He had not a violent thought in his head. He would have been horrified at the idea of confiscations and massacres. He proposed to bring about his darling object by instruction by persuasion, by the insinuating force of reason and kindness. He was a striking instance of how a man can be a good citizen by his example, and a dangerous one by his precept. Many socialists, on the other hand, are fully prepared to carry out their audacious doctrines into inflexible, unpitying action.

But reckless and red republicanism are both powerless, as long as Louis Napoleon sits on his usurped throne. They are as weak as any of the other parties, and in testhere is no other so prostrate and bed one. For there is one so suspected and detested by the present government, and none which has so drawn upon itself the fear and hatred of all the others.

Such then is the internal condition of France: divided into five or six parties, each hating and distrusting the other; not one, except the most dangerous of all, thoroughly consiling in itself, and governed by a despot, selfish, daring, truthless, secret, unhesitating, inflexible. In addition, there is a want of moral principle in French politicians, and a want of purity, firmness and seriousness in French public opinion. My squabbled with the Egyptians hatch chickens in ovens. These are only the wilder fanatics of the set, and the most harmless too, as their projects are too extravagant and too easy to gain a formidable body of adherents. The most dangerous class perhaps those who do not propose to carry out in that plan of a communauty; but who simply fall back upon the first position of Fourier, that society contains some radical evil in its present forms, and must be reconstituted.—Every one reconstitutes it in ideas after heaven fashion; but all agree that it must first be pulled to pieces.

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Chicago Daily Tribune, Monday Morning, January 24

LOOK AT LEADERS.

Australian Gold Fields.

The reports from Australia are well nigh incredible. We take the following reliable statements from the Melbourne Argus of Sept. 17. What are to be consequences of such an influx of gold into England and this country Will the old balances and laws of trade be disturbed? The commercial world and society itself cannot but be greatly affected by it, if it continues, and the certainty of this continuance of which perhaps we have no idea, is the most striking fact in this wonderful age of gold.

The total amount of the previous metal brought into Melbourne by the several escorts and by private hand up to the end of August, we showed to be 1,271,654 ounces. An ounce of Australian gold is valued at about $20, and is worth a little more than California. Since then the quantities brought in have been as under:

By Government escort	128,890
By private escort	197,959
Amount conveyed to Adelaide by South Australian escort on the 14th inst	39,404
Total quantity brot down by escorts 366,193	

We have here a tolerably correct data to determine the average weekly yield of the Victoria diggings.

In an address to her Majesty by private escort, which every day since has increased as the party got further in to the Bush from Inglis.—Counsel some days ago, it is stated that "the present weekly yield of gold, taking the last three months as a criterion, may be estimated at 80,000 ounces, which at $76 an ounce, gives the annual sum of £4,560,000 sterling." This estimate is fully borne out by the figures given in our previous article, and more than confirmed by the statistics given above; for we find that in the first four weeks of the present month, since up to 370,000 ounces have been conveyed from the diggings by escorts, in addition to the unknown quantities brought away by private persons and remaining in the hands of the diggers. Perhaps an average yield of 120,000 oz. weekly, would not be an exaggerated estimate. At all events it is perfectly certain that the weekly yield is constantly increasing; but on the other hand, it must be stated that the present is the most favorable period of the year for gold digging, and that the number of diggers is constantly increasing.

In our previous summary we estimated the total yield of our gold fields from their commencement to the end of August, at 2,532,425 oz., to which adding the amount since brought which, at £3 10s per oz., is equal to £10, 145, 152 sterling, (about $50,000,000,) but this amount we may again state, we believe to be much below the actual value of the gold produced in Victoria in the present date.

We have said that the number of diggers is increasing. Our previous estimate gave the number at 70,000, and it is likely that upward of 80,000 are at this moment on the ground. Taking the average weekly yield given by the Legislative Council, we find that the average yield per man per week is exactly an ounce.—This result is at least confirmed by the general statements of the diggers themselves, it being universally admitted that any person digging can easily secure an ounce a week—a striking contrast with the wages of the Lanark landlown weaver, and the Irish agriculturalist dole out grudgingly to the Devonshire laborer, or the famished Irish peasant.

The remarkable event of the week is the finding of a splendid mass of pure solid gold, weighing 28 lbs 4 oz. This superb lump was purchased by the executive, for £1,620 (over $8,000,) for presentation to her Majesty, and is forwarded by the Australian steamer, as there are solitary instances, however, and offer no standard of general success.

The experience of the past month has not done tended to confirm the fact that our gold fields are not yet beginning to exhibit the slightest exemption of exhaustion, but have given fresh evidence of their indefinite extent.

An experienced man, writing from Mt. Alexander on the 12th inst., says:

On Thursday last one man picked out a nobbler piece, about nine pounds of pure gold, besides a great quantity of smaller nuggets around it—all worth £800 or £1,000—at one sweep. Another party, on coming down to the pipe-clay, found themselves amongst one and two pounds of gold lying on the rock at an angle of abo t 45 degrees, and lying beautifully in a cert. of grain on the pipeclay.

During last week a party at little Bendigo obtained in a day 208 ounces. The yield of gold since has increased as the party got further in to the Bush from Inglis.

A gentleman at Daisy hill, at the Pyrenees, 30 or 40 miles further west, says:

"I have procured 42 oz. of gold; this, of course, is an instance of unusually good fortune, but I believe that I am correct in stating the average return from the surface washing at 1 oz. per day per man. A digger washing 12 oz. was picked up on the surface on Saturday last.

And a letter dated at Reid's Creek, 130 miles north east of Melbourne, contains the following passage:

"A person on the ground reports reports that a party of four got 171 ounces of gold in one day, and that the next day companions were making an average of 8 ounces each between them. The most success ascertained was upward of 2 ounces per man per day. This person remarks that he never saw either in the Mount Alexander or the Turon diggings the gold run so regularly, and that where the diggers are now at work there is room for 5,000 or 6,000 people. The rush has been great, but the gold is there, as it weighs in many instances, from a quarter to half an ounce. There are now about 10,000 people on the ground.

SKETCHES OF NEW ENGLAND CHARACTER

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE SAM'S MAID."

THE COLONEL.

CHAPTER II.—CONTINUED.

Go back with me, my reader, thirty, fifty years, or thereabouts. You do not wish it? Ah, yes, because you want to know whether Mrs. Colonel Moulton is one of those strangers in the land, who have a present total of 2,898,615 inhabitants, at £3 10s per oz., is equal to £10, 145, 152 sterling, (about $50,000,000,) but this amount we may again state, we believe to be much below the actual value of the gold produced in Victoria in the present date.

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THE HOUSE.

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The remarkable event of the week is the finding of a splendid mass of pure solid gold, weighing 28 lbs 4 oz. This superb lump was purchased by the executive, for £1,620 (over $8,000,) for presentation to her Majesty, and is forwarded by the Australian steamer, as there are solitary instances, however, and offer no standard of general success.

The experience of the past month has not done tended to confirm the fact that our gold fields are not yet beginning to exhibit the slightest exemption of exhaustion, but have given fresh evidence of their indefinite extent.

An experienced man, writing from Mt. Alexander on the 12th inst., says:

On Thursday last one man picked out a nobbler piece, about nine pounds of pure gold, besides a great quantity of smaller nuggets around it—all worth £800 or £1,000—at one sweep. Another party, on coming down to the pipe-clay, found themselves amongst one and two pounds of gold lying on the rock at an angle of abo t 45 degrees, and lying beautifully in a cert. of grain on the pipeclay.

During last week a party at little Bendigo obtained in a day 208 ounces. The yield of gold since has increased as the party got further in to the Bush from Inglis.

A gentleman at Daisy hill, at the Pyrenees, 30 or 40 miles further west, says:

"I have procured 42 oz. of gold; this, of course, is an instance of unusually good fortune, but I believe that I am correct in stating the average return from the surface washing at 1 oz. per day per man. A digger washing 12 oz. was picked up on the surface on Saturday last.

And a letter dated at Reid's Creek, 130 miles north east of Melbourne, contains the following passage:

"A person on the ground reports reports that a party of four got 171 ounces of gold in one day, and that the next day companions were making an average of 8 ounces each between them. The most success ascertained was upward of 2 ounces per man per day. This person remarks that he never saw either in the Mount Alexander or the Turon diggings the gold run so regularly, and that where the diggers are now at work there is room for 5,000 or 6,000 people. The rush has been great, but the gold is there, as it weighs in many instances, from a quarter to half an ounce. There are now about 10,000 people on the ground.

SWEETMEATS.

A FRESH LOT, Peaches, Pears, Pine Apples, Plums, Quinces, Apricots, and Green Gages, in glass jars, just received and for sale by [illegible]
jan 21 A. T. SPENCER & CO.

WEBB & MURRAY,

REAL ESTATE
AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Stock and Share Brokers.

73 Clinic St., fronting the Public Square, Chicago, Ill.

We have opened the above rooms for the purpose of buying and selling Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Scrip, &c., and solicit a share of every description of business entrusted to us. We will respectfully solicit the public support.

We have for sale Illinois Scrip and Bonds; Real Estate and Bonds; Real Estate and Scrip; Lands in various counties in the State of Illinois; Lots in the City of Chicago; Lots in the Addition to the town of Lake, &c.

Particular attention given to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

We pledge ourselves not to speculate in any property intrusted to us for disposal, thereby giving our undivided attention to the interests of our employers.

CHAS. M. MURRAY.
jan 21

Sale of Real Estate at Auction.

BY GEO. G. GRUBB, 77 Randolph st.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Jan 31, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at Auction at west of Ogden's addition, south of Lots on Madison st., corner of Carpenter st., and 4 Lots on Canal st., in N W ¼ Sec 21.

Also, Lots 1 and 2, Block 1, Carpenter's Addition.

Also, Lots 1 and 2, Block 2, Carpenter's Addition.

Also, Lots 1 and 2, Block 3, Carpenter's Addition.

Also, Lots 1 and 2, Block 4, Carpenter's Addition.

Also, Lots 1 and 2, Block 5, Carpenter's Addition.

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Also, Lots 1 and 2, Block 136, Car

DAILY TRIBUNE.

J. A. STEWART, Commercial and Local Editor.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1853

LOCAL MATTERS.

JOB PRINTING.

As usual, remind our friends, and the public, that we are ready to do all kinds of JOB PRINTING at short notice. Our material is entirely new, and embraces the latest styles of types.

Orders left at the Counting Room, on the ground floor, or those in the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE

Publishes a full and reliable report of the Common Council Proceedings one day in advance of the "Official Paper."

It also publishes the List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at the close of every fortnight, in accordance with the law requiring such Lists to be printed "in the Paper which has the largest circulation."

☞ If any one fails once to receive his morning paper, we wish he would drop in at our Office and say so.

Meteorological Journal.

KEPT FOR THE CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BY P. S. DEMING.

Latitude 41 deg. 50 min. Longitude 87 deg. 35 min. 30 sec.

Days of Month	Thermometer at Sunrise	Thermometer at 2 P. M.	Thermometer at Sunset	Barometer at Sunrise	Barometer at 2 P. M.	Barometer at Sunset	Direction of Wind	Velocity of Wind	Quantity of Rain and Snow
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4	30	34	30	29.60	29.60	29.60	S. W.	Light	
5	30	34	30	29.60	29.60	29.60	S. W.	Light	
6	30	34	30	29.60	29.60	29.60	S. W.	Light	
7	30	34	30	29.60	29.60	29.60	S. W.	Light	
8	30	34	30	29.60	29.60	29.60	S. W.	Light	
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Clearings of Day.	Week—Its Force Increasing.	Week—Its Force Decreasing.	Close—Force Increasing.	Close—Force Decreasing.

Explanation.

These observations are taken four times a day, between sunrise and 9 o'clock in the evening. The Wind is estimated in numbers, it being a calm,

1 a light breeze, 2 a gentle breeze, 3 a pleasant breeze, 4 a strong wind, 5 a very strong wind, 6 a violent storm.

The degree of Sky is also given in numbers; 0 being entire clearness, 1 a slight degree of clearness, and so on until 10, the greatest cloudiness.

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8	30	34	30	29.60	29.60	29.60	S. W.	Light	
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Auction Sales.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.
J. S. & F. RUSSELL & CO.'S

REAL ESTATE, AUCTION AND COMMISSION
BUSINESS.
No. 84 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Lands, Land Warrants, Town Lots, Farms, Improved and Unimproved Property.
CONVEYANCING, Deeds, Bonds, Chattels, and all other Legal Instruments drawn on reasonable terms.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS and GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
REFER—Bank of Illinois, Bank of Venedy, Corwith, Bro. & Co., Chicago.

GEO. C. GRUBB,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
181 Lake, S. W. Corner of Wells St.
For the sale of Merchandise, Furniture, and Personal Property of every description. Produce, and Private property taken on consignment, and subscriptions at the lowest rates.
REAL ESTATE ROOMS.
No. 3 Randolph st., N. E. corner of Dearborn, opposite the Tribune Buildings, PHILADELPHIA, North-West corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

RANKIN & COOK,
AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND REAL ESTATE
BROKERS, 171 Randolph street, Second door west of Clark street. Advances made on consignments.

BRADFORD & WOODWARD,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 195 Lake Street.
☞ CASH advanced on consignments.

S. NICKERSON,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 229
Lake street, between Wells and Franklin, Chicago.
☞ Business attended to promptly.

WM. H. HASKELL,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Wells' St., Chicago, Ill.
☞ Cash advances made on consignments.

P. G. ADAMS,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
44 Clark Street.
DRAFTS for sale on New York for
Chicago, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Iowa City, Burlington, Keokuk, Fort Madison, Davenport, and Muscatine.
Land Warrants purchased and sold.
Chicago, Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Iowa City, Burlington, Keokuk, Fort Madison, Davenport, and Muscatine.

T. COMPER & CO.
REAL ESTATE, EXCHANGE AND LAND AGENTS, 93
Randolph street, Chicago.
HAVING increased their business arrangements, are prepared to transact all matters appertaining to Real Estate, Exchange, and Land Agency, in a manner that will insure their patronage.
Direct attention given to collecting, payment of taxes, and the purchase and sale of Government and Canada Land Warrants.

T. W. WADSWORTH,
INSURANCE AGENT, CORNER DEARBORN AND
Randolph Streets, Chicago.
CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Insurance Buildings, upon reasonable terms.
Stocks of Merchandise insured, upon reasonable terms.
Dwellings and Farm Property insured against loss by fire.
PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.
The undersigned will receive applications for risks to be taken by the above Company, and such as may be offered will be promptly attended to.
Rates of Premium as low as those of other responsible companies.
SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Insures first and second Premium Property against Fire as low as is consistent with safety.
HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital, paid in cash, $100,000.
It insures both on the Joint Stock and Mutual principles, combining the advantages of the two systems. Dividends will be declared annually on the Mutual plan, and certificates issued for the same. Boarders and Students insured at reduced rates. Applications will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Company, in the Tribune Building, Chicago.
T. W. WADSWORTH.
COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE COMPANY
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, Corner of Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago.
A. GILBERT, Secretary. HARVEY BOOKER, President.

BOARD OF COMMERCE.
NO. 20, CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.
W. F. Ely and Asel Eastman, Gold and Silver Brokers and Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill.
DAVIDSON, MYRALL & CO.

FIRE-PROOF BROTHERS & CO.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, 45 CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.—Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States. Also, Dealers in Gold and Silver Coin.
The highest current prices paid for Home-lie and Foreign Funds and Specie, Gold and Silver Coin.
Office in Chicago, 45 Clark st.
☞ Banking House, 45 Clark st., Rockford, Ill.
Office in Rockford, Ill., 3 doors south of the Bridge.

REEDS EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER
IS prepared from an improved form of the Jamaica Ginger, and is invaluable as a Stimulant, Carminative, Diaphoretic, and Antispasmodic. It is prepared by the undersigned, and for sale by Druggists generally throughout the United States.
WM. REED & CO., 144 Lake st.

LETTERS OF COMMERCIAL LAW.
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE HALL.
☞ Lectures on Commercial Law will be delivered at the Commercial College Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 27, at 7 o'clock, by Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.
Hon. Norman B. Judd, Hon. Buckner S. Morris, and Hon. Thomas Dyer, Attorneys at Law, will also lecture on Commercial Law, on Thursday evenings, as follows:
Hon. Norman B. Judd, Feb. 3.
Hon. Buckner S. Morris, Feb. 10.
Thomas Dyer, Feb. 17.
Lectures commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for the course, $1.
Tickets for sale at the College Hall, and at the door.

VALENTINES.
FOR 1853.
W. W. DARNELL'S BROWER.
HAS now ready a splendid assortment of cheap and elegant VALENTINES.
VALENTINE HEAD QUARTERS.
123 Lake street.

T. W. WADSWORTH,
INSURANCE AGENT, CORNER DEARBORN AND
Randolph Streets, Chicago.
CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Insures Dwellings, Stores, and other property, upon reasonable terms.
Stocks of Merchandise insured, upon reasonable terms.
Dwellings and Farm Property insured against loss by fire.
PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.
The undersigned will receive applications for risks to be taken by the above Company, and such as may be offered will be promptly attended to.
Rates of Premium as low as those of other responsible companies.
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Office in Chicago, 45 Clark st.
☞ Banking House, 45 Clark st., Rockford, Ill.
Office in Rockford, Ill., 3 doors south of the Bridge.

REEDS EXTRACT JAMAICA GINGER
IS prepared from an improved form of the Jamaica Ginger, and is invaluable as a Stimulant, Carminative, Diaphoretic, and Antispasmodic. It is prepared by the undersigned, and for sale by Druggists generally throughout the United States.
WM. REED & CO., 144 Lake st.

LETTERS OF COMMERCIAL LAW.
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE HALL.
☞ Lectures on Commercial Law will be delivered at the Commercial College Hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 27, at 7 o'clock, by Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.
Hon. Norman B. Judd, Hon. Buckner S. Morris, and Hon. Thomas Dyer, Attorneys at Law, will also lecture on Commercial Law, on Thursday evenings, as follows:
Hon. Norman B. Judd, Feb. 3.
Hon. Buckner S. Morris, Feb. 10.
Thomas Dyer, Feb. 17.
Lectures commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for the course, $1.
Tickets for sale at the College Hall, and at the door.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Office of THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
Saturday Evening, Jan. 22, 1853.

The receipts and Provisions and Produce are somewhat increased through the present change in the weather will doubtless increase much more very much within the next few days, unless it should again turn cold. We notice sales, and the state of the market as follows:

FLOUR.—There is no change to note. The stock on hand is not large, though the receipts are not sufficient during the last two weeks have been liberal. The local trade continues large. Sales of spring brands, in the trade, in lots, at 4½a 4.75, and $4.50@4.62½ at retail. Michigan and best Illinois brands $4.75 in lots, and $5.00 at retail. Good spring wheat country brands are very firm at $4 @ 4.12½.

WHEAT.—Sales in store, of 1st for spring and 2d for fall, 700 do do do do 70@72c do do 2d do do at 70@72c; do do 2d do do at 70@72c; do do 2d do do at 70@72c;

DAILY TRIBUNE.

J. A. STEWART, Commercial and Local Editor.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1853

LOCAL MATTERS.

JOB PRINTING.

We would remind our friends, and the public, that we are ready to do all kinds of JOB PRINTING at short notice. Our numerical fa cilities are unsurpassed, and we promise satisfaction in all cases.

GEO. S. GALE,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION.
101 Lake, s. W. Corner of Wells st.

Will give his personal attention to the sale of Merchandise, Furniture, and Property of every description.

REAL ESTATE ROOMS.

No. 73 Randolph st., N. E. corner of Dearborn, opposite the Post Office and Court House.

GEO. C. GRUBB, Auctioneer.

HAWKINS & COOK,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION, AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY, No. 117 Randolph st., Chicago.

BRADFORD & WOODWARD,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 100 Lake Street.

☞ CASH advanced on consignments.

BENJAMIN T. LEE, Auctioneer.

S. NICKERSON,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 97 Lake st., Chicago.
☞ Cash advanced on Consignments.

WM. H. HASKELL,
AUCTION, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, No. 3 Fluer pond, Peoria, Illinois.
☞ Liberal Advances made on all Consignments.

F. G. ADAMS,
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
54 Clark street,
DRAFTS at sight on New York for sale.
Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Land Warrants purchased and sold.
Land Warrants located on Government Land.
Chicago, June 1852. 1y

R. COWLES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS
AND
Conveyancers,
HAVING increased their business accommodations, are now prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care with more than ordinary promptness. Will attend to loans for non-residents, and to the collection of rents, &c. Also, to the purchase and sale of Real Estate on commission.
Office in Court House, Chicago.
Refer to Gilbert, Blair & Co., Chicago; Hon. Wm. F. Coles, Springfield; Hon. Thos. Dyer, Peoria; Hon. Wm. Thomas, Galena; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, Ottawa; Hon. Wm. Bross, Chicago.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1852. 1y

T. W. WADSWORTH,
INSURANCE AGENT, CORNER DEARBORN AND Randolph Streets, Chicago.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Insures Stores and Merchandise, Dwellings and Furniture, Steamboats and Vessels, and Property in Transit by Inland Navigation, against Loss or Damage by Fire.
Office in Chicago, with Resident Agent.
Applications may be made to the Agent at the Office, or to the Secretary at Hartford.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1852. 1y

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
The undersigned, Agent for the above Company, is authorized to take risks for the above Company on favorable terms.
J. H. REED.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1852. 1y

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Insures Real and Personal Property against Fire as low as by any reliable Company.
HARTFORD LIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Surplus over $250,000
Insures Lives and Stocks on favorable terms.
The Company's Thermometer will mark the highest and lowest degrees of temperature for each 24 hours.
The Company's Barometer for the indication of which the figure in the open air will condense on a bright metallic or thin glass tube, and will run down to the foot of the glass before the state of moisture, and saturate of potash in equal quantities.—The higher the figure, the more vapor there is in the air.
The Altitude of Barometer will be given in the Monthly Report.

LUMBER TRADE.—The dealers are making extended arrangements for the spring trade, which cannot but be brisk, when the demand will be so great. The head of buildings in this city, for every premising, and unless there is a great increase in the number, hundreds of persons and families will be obliged to go by or leave our city, who otherwise would remain. The loads of many families at the East, are constantly comidg westward to provide homes, and are deterred from stopping here, by the high rents or the impossibility of getting any house. Hundreds of dwellings ought to be torn down in the spring and better ones put up in their place, and it would be greatly for the interest of the landlords as well as the city. We notice the following contract:

SALE OF LUMBER.—A mill owner on Grand River, to a dealer of this city, 4,000,000 feet and upwards, at two prices—$9 for culls, and $12 for mixed, as lumber runs, clear &c. These prices are an allowance of one dollar to one dollar and a half per thousand, over last year's average prices.

REAL ESTATE SALE TO-DAY.—Geo. G. Grubb of 1ers sundry City Lots and Out-lands.

LOTS IN WISCONSIN.—The extensive sale of Lots in Sheboygan, which was commenced at the office of J. F. F. Russell, & Co. on Saturday last, will be continued at the same place, No. 94 Randolph street on Tuesday, the 25th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.—A notice in our paper states that the place of meeting on the 25th inst., is changed from Warrenville to Wheaton's Station.

All persons are cautioned from buying the Association property, as a peaceable possession cannot now be given.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—Ephraim Ward, of the city, has been appointed by Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Illinois.

☞ Fair and Tea Party of the St. Augustine Parish, will be given at the City Hall this evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the interests of the Church. Amateur performers have kindly volunteered to add music to the entertainment. We hope the interest in this Church and Society will be expressed by a full attendance.

POSTPONEMENT.—We are requested to give notice that the TEA PARTY advertised to be given by the Ladies of the First Universalist Society, on Wednesday Evening, January 26, will be postponed till February 26, and will be given in the North Market Hall, instead of the Commercial College Hall. The change is made as the Commercial Hall is too small to accommodate the company expected on the occasion.—Carriages will be provided free of charge.

WIDE REVIEW.—This Review has been absorbed into Putnam's New Monthly. The subscribers, whose time is not up, will receive the Monthly instead. Call at Mellen's.

Freaks of Fashions.

"About a hundred years ago, a lady went about with shoes that raised her heels three inches above the floor, and threw her whole person out of proper balance; occasioning, of course, a severe strain upon certain muscles, attended by constant pain. A little later, a tow or of hair, pomatum, flour, pins and pinners had been reared on the head, such as an inquisitive might have considered himself very ingenious in devising. In more recent times, we have seen the entire sex submitting to torture in the vanity with an equal degree of magnanimity—or, taking the form of a monstrous prolongation of skirts, the fair martyrs act as scavengers to every street in which they promenade; in a storm of honest for Summer wear, the front comes only to about an inch behind the forehead, so as to leave the face fully exposed to the attacks of the sun. A great number find it absolutely indispensable to add to this abbreviation of a bonnet itself a sort of supplement of silk, called "an apology." A couple of inches added to the bonnet itself would serve the end; but such a thing is not to be thought of."

☞ Dickens' method of killing off one of his characters by No. 10 of Bleak House, via hydrocyanic combustion, has raised a laugh upon him in the scientific circles.

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—No remedy ever invented has been so successful as the great worm medicine of Dr. M'Lane. All who have used it have been equally astonished and delighted at its wonderful energy and efficacy. To publish all the testimonials in its favor would fill volumes; we would, therefore, content ourselves with a brief abstract of a few of them.

Jasher C. Allen, of Ashley, gave a dose to a child 6 years old, and brought forth 289 worms. He soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away 9 more, making 298 worms in about 3 hours.

Andrew Bradley, of Granberry township, Venango county, gave his child one teaspoonful, and she passed 177 worms next morning, on a separation of the dose, she passed 35 more.

Jonathan Hoagland, of West Union, Park county, Ia., writes us that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

Mount St. J. T. W. Collins, of Windfester, Ind., happened last spring to get some of this Vermifuge. After using a few bottle, the counsel became so great he if that there was not some mistake. At last they found the genuine article, and since that time have procured the best effect wherever used, and it is very popular among the people.

But we must, for want of room, cease to further instance for a future notice. This great Worm Specific may be purchased at Drug Stores in Chicago and from country merchants.

PETER EICHHART, Manufacturer,
No. 25 Clark st., Chicago.

OFFERS to sell the following articles, warranted of superior workmanship and quality, at the lowest cash prices:

Wood-Seat, Mahogany and Hickory, turned and slat chairs.
Cane-Seat, Mahogany and Hickory, turned and slat chairs.
Rocking, Nursery, Children's and Office CHAIRS.
The Latest and Most Approved Improvement
IN
Mahogany and Hickory Cane-Seat Rocking Chairs.
Which I am now manufacturing at my Factory, between State and Dearborn streets.
Also, Settees, Settee-Seats, Frame and Bedsteads, &c.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1852. 1y

DAVENPORT, SCALLA & CO.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, 95 CLARK STREET,
Opposite the Green Tree Hotel, Chicago.
Interest allowed on Deposits payable at sight.
Drafts on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the Continent of Europe.
Interest allowed on Certificates of Deposit payable at a specified time.
Gold and Silver Coin bought and sold.
Office of Clark st., our Randolph Street Office, 18 Lake st., and 1 Wall st., Exchange Building, New York City.

FORREST BROTHERS & CO.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE, 39 CLARK STREET,
Opposite the Green Tree Hotel, Chicago.
Interest allowed on Deposits payable on Demand.
Interest allowed on Certificates of Deposit payable at a specified time.
Drafts on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the Continent of Europe.
Office of Clark st., our Randolph Street Office, 18 Lake st., and 1 Wall st., Exchange Building, New York City.

DAVIDSON, SCALLA & CO.

Auction Sales.
SALES OF REAL ESTATE.
J. B. F. RUSSELL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Have opened an office at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, Chicago, for the sale of Real Estate, Goods, Wares and Merchandise of every description.
ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
Sales of Real Estate and Personal Property attended to in Chicago and the adjoining counties.
Chicago, Nov. 1, 1852. 1y

VALENTINES.
FOR 1853.
W. W. DARROWER,
Has now ready a splendid assortment of cheap and elegant
VALENTINES
For sale at
VALENTINE HEAD QUARTERS,
173 Lake Street.
Dealers will find their advantage to spend their orders with us, as we are determined to sell at such prices as will induce them to deal with Valentine Headquarters.
Chicago, Jan. 15, 1853. 3t

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
The undersigned, late of the Astor House, New York, and Tremont House, Chicago, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public that he has taken the above large and commodious House, and has had the same thoroughly refitted and refurnished throughout, and is now prepared to receive guests.
The location of the St. Nicholas is unsurpassed by any Hotel in the city, being in the immediate vicinity of the Stages, Omnibuses, Steamboats, Railroad Depots, and Places of Business.
The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the Rooms are large, airy, and well ventilated.
The Proprietor will spare no pains to render the St. Nicholas a desirable home for all who may favor him with their patronage.
Terms, $2 per day.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1852. 1y

T. W. BLACKSTONE,
Commission Merchant,
AND DEALER IN
Flour, Grain, Provisions, Seeds, &c.
No. 3 Lake street, Chicago.
Refers to Messrs. Gilbert, Blair & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Wadsworth & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Chicago; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Milwaukie; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Racine; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Southport; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Janesville; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Madison; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Prairie du Chien.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1852. 1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Peter Schettler, Jr.,
Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 15 Lake street, Chicago.
Has now on hand a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1852. 1y

WOOL.
Wool, Wool, Wool.
The highest market price will be paid for Wool, by
J. H. REED & CO.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1852. 1y

FLOUR AND GRAIN.
THOMAS HOYNE,
Flour and Grain Commission Merchant,
No. 3 Lake street, Chicago.
Refers to Messrs. Gilbert, Blair & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Wadsworth & Co., Chicago; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Chicago; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Milwaukie; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Racine; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Southport; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Janesville; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Madison; Messrs. Hall & Judd, Prairie du Chien.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1852. 1y

TRUSTEES' SALE.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a certain Deed of Trust executed to Henry Hoschstrasser, of the City of Chicago, by Henry Hoschstrasser and Catharine Hoschstrasser, his wife, of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, bearing date the 1st day of May, A. D. 1852, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in Book 4 of Deeds, on page 1, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1852, I shall on the 20th of January, A. D. 1853, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to wit: Lot Number Four (4) in Block Number Two (2) in Range Number Two (2) in Canal Trustees' Addition to Chicago, as recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in Book 4 of Deeds, on page 1, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1852.
Dated this 1st day of December, A. D. 1852.
HENRY HOSCHSTRASSER, Trustee.
CHARLES H. KERCHEVAL, Attorney.
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MATHEY & TAFT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, No. 127 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

DAVID M. FIELD. ANT. BISBEE. PETER W. FIELD.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.
HAVING associated with ourselves Peter W. Field, the undersigned will continue the business of Land Agency, as heretofore, and be continued, at the old stand, corner of Lake and Clark streets.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
Chicago, January 1st, 1853.

MARBLE ON CONSIGNMENT.
70 TONS MARBLE, various lots, consisting of Statuary, Italian, Sienna, Veined and Marble Tops &c., &c., just received and for sale at the Water House of
jan4 FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

APPLES.
APPLES—200 bbls of beautiful winter Apples for sale at low prices.
jan4 E. HALSEY.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LANDS.
The Counties of Cook, Lake, Will, DuPage and Kendall, for sale on favorable terms by
jan4 J. COWPER & CO.
Land Agents, 79 Clark st., Chicago.

TO MACHINISTS.
SPECIFIC REFINED BORAX,
Metallic Antimony,
Bismuth, For sale by J. H. REED & CO.
jan4 141 Lake st.

PLANNERS.
A SUPERIOR article of Cast Steel Planner, 14 and 14 in. 28 Warp, Gaine, Domestic and Shaker Planner, some for bits, wide, Small Width Planner, very much used in shirts, Domestic of all widths and qualities, Plain and Twilled Rat Planner, Patent Fashioned Cut Nail Machine, for sale at dec6 L. D. OLMSTED & CO'S.

Burwell & Powers,
(Orchard Tribune, 7 Tremont Block, Dearborn st.
OFFER to the public a large and well assorted stock of Goods, usually kept in our line, consisting in part of French, English and American Prints, Ginghams, Cashmeres and Vestings, which we will make to order in the latest style, and warrant them to please, or the goods can be returned.
N. B.—We keep every variety of Goods. Furnishing Goods such as Ties, Cotton and Woolen under garments, Hosiery, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, &c.
We hope by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
jan4

New Establishment,
GREAT WESTERN
Boot and Shoe Factory.
NOW 241 LAKE AND 60 CLARK STREETS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
BUTTLES & HARVEY RATIO: PITTED BY AN entirely new establishment, in addition to their old one on Clark street for the purpose of manufacturing for Wholesale trade, all kinds of MENS' AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES. Gents are most respectfully invited, and others, with a superior quality of work, and as CHEAP as can be purchased in the East or market.
ALSO,
A large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Slippers and Buskins, Gents' and Boys' Pebbled Boots and Shoes of every variety, Gents' and Ladies' Oil and Rubber Overshoes, &c.
Also, Manufacturers and dealers in Leather, Hides and Oak Tanned, Kip and Upper Leather, French and Philadelphia Kip and Calf Skins, Lasts, &c.
Gentlemen will please call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell for cash or approved paper.
BUTTLES & HARVEY.
Chicago, Dec. 1, 1852. 1y

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
And wholesale and retail, in Chicago, by J. H. REED & CO., and sold by the Druggists generally throughout the city and country.

G. & C. U. R. R.
TO MILWAUKEE VIA JANESVILLE BY RAILROAD AND STAGE.
THE connection by this route being complete, passengers can take the Early Train, Boat, Train, or Stage to Janesville (stopping over night) and the six A. M. Train to Milwaukie, arriving at 12 M.
Returning, leave Milwaukie at 2 P. M., arriving at Chicago at next day at 7 P. M.
Tickets through $3.50—for sale at John Frink & Co., Rand's Office, Clark street, and Rockwell's Depot, foot of Lake st.
jan 17, 1853-daily JOHN B. TURNER, Supt.

BRIAR ROOTS.
MATHEY & TAFT,
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N. B.—We keep every variety of Goods. Furnishing Goods such as Ties, Cotton and Woolen under garments, Hosiery, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, &c.
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Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
And wholesale and retail, in Chicago, by J. H. REED & CO., and sold by the Druggists generally throughout the city and country.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Monday Morning, Jan. 24, 1853.

The receipts of Produce and Pork are somewhat increased through the present change in the weather will doubtless diminish them very much within the next few days unless a decided change turn cold. We notice sales, and the state of the market as follows:

FLOUR—There is no change to note. The stock on hand is not large, though the receipts by railroad during the last two weeks have been liberal. The local trade continues large. Sales of city extra brands, in the trade in lots, at $4@4 25, and $4.50@5 for retail. Michigan and lower Illinois brands $4.75 in lots, and $5.50 at retail. Good spring wheat country brands are very firm at $4 @ $4.

WHEAT—Sales to mills, of 6000 bu spring at 80@80 3c; 2000 do do at 79@79c; do do 320 do do at 79@79c; do do 2500 do do at 80c; do do 2000 do do at 80c; and another same lots are arriving from Northern Indiana by railroad.

OATS—The receipts are small, and the market continues in active demand, with a demand greater than supply. We notice sales of 472 bu in lots at 29@30c for store,—the latter being the ruling figure. The average of sales is about 29½c.

RYE—We notice no sales. The market is quiet, but will continue, and the market may be quoted firm at 45c @ 50 3c.

BARLEY—There is more inquiry for Barley, and the market is a shade better. We quote a sale of 105 bu at 50c, but the market should be quoted at 48@49c, according to quality.

HOGS—The lot of dressed hogs coming forward are of the best class, and packers are buying more freely. The average sale is about 40 @ 240 lbs. The range is 3.50@3.65, and we notice one lot, averaging over 40 lbs each, closed at $4.25.

BUTTER—There has been improved demand, and the market is in a better condition. We notice sales of good to fair roll at from 10 @ 12c. Receipts from railroad and teams are not equal to the rate of consumption, and the old stock is gradually diminishing.

EGGS—Supply of fresh lots more liberal, and sales at 19c in lots. Old, in lots, not saleable as an article.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, with small sales from the street, and followed at 30@35c. The demand is very limited, and no considerable quantity would meet with ready sale.

SALT—Sold at 47 @ 50c, and is in fair demand.

In Groceries, and the general trade of the city, there is no change to notice.

By Speed's Line.

NEW YORK MARKET Jan. 22.

Flour—Receipts to-day are a very unfavorable effect upon the market, western and state can be packed up at a decline of 3 @ 6c, and the sales are limited to about 5,000 bbls at strong desire to realize sales at all kinds for common to fair extra western and state, and for the better grades of Michigan, Indiana and common and good Ohio, prices are dull and tendency downward. Nothing doing in western canal flour. Sales to-day 5,000 bbls at $4.75@4.87 for common to fair state, $4.87@5 for good to fancy do, $4.75@4.87 for common to fair Ohio, $4.87@5 for better do, $5@5.12 for common to fair white and yellow southern, $5.12@5.25 for better do, $5.25@5.50 for fancy do, $5.50@5.75 for extra do, $5.75@6 for fancy brands, $6@6.25 for extra do, $6.25@6.50 for fancy do, $6.50@7 for extra do, $7@7.50 for fancy do, $7.50@8 for extra do, $8@8.50 for fancy do, $8.50@9 for extra do, $9@9.50 for fancy do, $9.50@10 for extra do, $10@10.50 for fancy do, $10.50@11 for extra do, $11@11.50 for fancy do,

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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